

WILSON TO PRESS THE SHIPPING BILL AGAIN, IS REPORT

McAdoo's Trip Main Theme at First Cabinet Meeting Since July 20.

MESSAGE MAY URGE ANTI-DUMPING ACT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson met his Cabinet in regular session today for the first time since July 20. The tendency of Mr. Wilson to minimize the Cabinet as a common council and to confer with his members as individuals in regard to the affairs of their own departments has been commented on before, but the long period just ended without any Cabinet meetings has emphasized the matter.

Other Presidents have omitted their Cabinet meetings during the summer months, but this has been because they usually have been away from Washington. President Wilson on the contrary has spent most of the time since July 20 in the White House.

The long lapse of Cabinet meetings has been commented upon all the more because of the important matters decided in that period. Since the President's last Cabinet meeting on July 20, the following important administrative policies have been decided upon:

Partial settlement of the German submarine controversy.

Recognition of Mexico.

Firm attitude of the United States toward British interference with American trade, as reflected in the recent note to the British Foreign Office.

Administration's defence policy.

All of these policies are regarded as among the most important that President Wilson has been called upon to settle.

Interest in McAdoo's Trip.

At today's meeting the President's forthcoming visit to Congress and the various aspects of the international situation were discussed. Interest centered chiefly on the report given by Secretary McAdoo regarding his trip through the West and the encouragement that he feels over what he has interpreted as evidence of increased support for the shipping bill.

It was reported tonight, but without official confirmation, that the President had just about decided to include in his message a recommendation for shipping legislation. The belief is that he will lend his support to the plan which Mr. McAdoo has proposed for Government owned tonnage.

The message will, of course, deal with the national defence measures and it will probably contain besides recommendations for conservation legislation proposed amendments to existing law which will permit American business concerns to maintain co-operation and solidarity with foreign markets and also to protect the industries of the United States against the dumping of cheap foreign goods into these markets.

President Wilson has ordered that all reports of Cabinet officers and chiefs of bureaus be withheld from publication until he has read his annual message in Congress. He desires that his general attitude toward Congress on the affairs of the Government precede the publication of the detailed reports on the business of the various Departments.

Departure From Custom.

This order is contrary to custom of long standing in Washington, in which reports of Cabinet officers are published at annual reports of department heads and bureau chiefs. It has been the practice to make public the reports of the various departments of the Government in advance of the convening of Congress and the delivery of the President's message.

The opinion has been that there was a better opportunity and more time for presenting to the country these reviews of the year's activities of the various branches of the Government before the convening of Congress than during the rush that always follows the assembly of the House and Senate.

The Department of State particularly felt that their reports received wider publicity and were better understood by the public under the previous practice than would be the case if all were crowded into a brief period after the convening of Congress.

Several reports of the Navy Department have already been published. By order of the White House the Navy Department today cancelled the others which had been given out.

JUDGE SCORES MURDER JURY.

Bernard Corn Is Acquitted of Killing Hotel Attendant Clerk.

After being locked up twenty-three hours a jury before Judge McAdoo in General Sessions yesterday acquitted Bernard Corn, called Jew Barney, indicted for killing Charles Miller, night clerk at the Hotel Alton, in West Thirty-fourth street, last March.

Judge McAdoo was apparently displeased, for turning to Corn he said: "You are discharged." As they filed out the Judge added: "I am glad I do not share your responsibility."

Joseph Bourget was the chief witness against Corn, although the latter admitted he was present when Miller was shot to death. Bourget said that Corn led him into the scheme to rob the place and had given him a revolver. He showed under Miller's nose as soon as they entered the place. Miller, he said, knocked him down and he was partly unconscious during the robbery. The trouble, he remembered hearing shots fired and he says Corn stood beside him and he knew he had a revolver. Corn denied that he was in conspiracy to rob the hotel, and explained that he had gone there to ask Miller to square a complaint that he had made about him to the police. This was the effect that Corn had robbed a drunken man outside the hotel.

Bourget under his plea of guilty may be sent to prison for twenty years, having before been convicted.

THOUSANDS OF N. J. QUAIL FAIL.

Gunners Out in Large Numbers on First Day of Season.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 12.—Thousands of quail fell with the opening of the shooting season in New Jersey today. Many gunners scored the quail from the shore, while others were reported to be plentiful in Monmouth and Ocean counties, due probably to the liberation recently of 5,000 birds from the State game farm at Forked River.

Hunters who were desirous of the quail years ago have produced well again this year, it is said.

Prof. Barrett Wendell Injured.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Prof. Barrett Wendell of the English department at Harvard was slightly injured today when his chauffeur, to avoid a collision with another car, ran his automobile into a lamp post. Prof. Wendell received cuts on the head and a general shaking up.

FITZGERALD AND KITCHIN IN A SHIP BILL REVOLT

New York Leader to Keep Up Fight Against U. S. Owned Fleet.

TAMMANY MAY AID HIM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Wilson Administration will have to reckon with the opposition of Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to any bill which it may introduce providing for a Government owned merchant fleet.

Mr. Fitzgerald made this clear tonight. "My record is clear on this question," said he. "I voted against it in the last session. Of course I shall oppose it this winter. In my opinion Senate and House are likewise inimical against this proposed legislation."

Mr. Fitzgerald is the second powerful House leader who has indicated that he would oppose a Government owned shipping bill similar to that introduced and pushed by the Administration at the last session of Congress. Representative Kitchin, the majority leader of the House, is the other Democrat who has made clear his intentions on this subject.

While Mr. Fitzgerald was of course speaking his own views his stand is likely to have an important bearing on any fight that may be precipitated against the shipping bill. He will naturally be the leader of the Tammany delegation in the next House, and that delegation, including the members from the Brooklyn organization, will hold the balance of power, the Democratic majority being only twenty-five.

The Republicans in the last session voted almost unanimously against the bill. The Tammany delegation stood by the President, with the exception of two or three members, but the situation may be different this year, when the vote is likely to hinge upon their votes.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who only arrived here today, said that until he had an opportunity to examine the estimates which will be submitted to Congress at the beginning of the session he would be unable to make any comment on expenditures. He declared he had not been advised concerning the plans of the Administration.

"Congress will have a hard time keeping down appropriations this session," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "There will be demands for expenditures for rivers and harbors, good roads and public buildings."

Chairman Fitzgerald is deeply interested in the adoption of a budget system whereby appropriations may be made in accordance with prospective revenues. He thinks this can best be done by enlarging the Appropriations Committee and lodging all the appropriations jurisdiction over appropriation bills. At present a number of committees have jurisdiction over appropriation bills. Mr. Fitzgerald favors centralization of such authority.

GARRISON WILLING TO GIVE STAFF PLAN

War Department Thinks Its Publicity Would Help Defence Programme.

ACTION LIES WITH WILSON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Whether the report of the General Staff of the army submitting a plan for meeting what it considers to be the military necessities of the country is to be given to the American public or not rests with President Wilson.

It became known today that the War Department is willing to make the report public, but is unable to do so without the permission of the President.

Secretary Garrison today said that he had received a letter sent him by the American Defence Society asking that the report be published. When the letter reaches him he will refer the request to the President.

It is known that Secretary Garrison's recommendations, which are opposed by Mr. Bryan and other pacifists as being too radical, are moderate as compared to the report of the General Staff. The staff recommended a regular army of 250,000 men with a six year enlistment, two years with the colors and four on furlough, thus providing for the accumulation and maintenance of a reserve of regulars of approximately 450,000.

Another recommendation by the staff was that there should be a military force to serve one year with the colors and remain on furlough for five years thereafter, under obligations to respond to a call to the colors at the expiration of the furlough period.

Official charges with responsibility for the Garrison programme take the view that its moderate character is proved by the recommendations of the General Staff.

They consider that the opposition to the War Department's plan on the part of both the pacifists and the military groups proves that it occupies the middle ground between the two extremes and can therefore be presented to the country with reasonable expectation of acceptance. They are of the opinion that the publication of the staff report would win converts to the Administration's plan. It is stated that the cost of the staff's plan would be about \$400,000,000 a year, which fact alone, officials believe, would cause Congress to refuse even to consider it.

It is urged by those demanding that the staff report be published that the public is entitled to have the opinion of experts as to the needs of the nation in a military way. It is pointed out that every year the report of the General Staff of the army is published and that therefore there is no logic in withholding the report of the General Staff of the army.

4 DIE AS TRAIN HITS AUTO.

Machine Run Down on Grade Crossing at Elgin, Ill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Four people, Leonard Lansing, Mrs. M. S. Johnson and Miss Ethel Briggs, all of Chicago, were killed and one seriously injured when a Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul train struck their automobile at a grade crossing a mile south of Elgin.

The wreckage of the car and the bodies of the victims were strewn along the track for hundreds of feet. Citizens who ran to the assistance of the motorists found all of them dead except one, who was unconscious. He died while being taken to a hospital.

EDISON COACHES NAVY CLASS.

Gun Firing and Storage Batteries Studied by 250 Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Thomas A. Edison entertained 250 members of the electrical class of the Brooklyn navy yard today at his plant in West Orange, N. J. The group was in charge and with them were twenty-one petty officers, Capt. A. G. Sterling was also in the party.

The men were brought here to study particularly the new type of batteries being manufactured by Mr. Edison for the Government and the new alkaline storage batteries designed for submarine use. The purpose of the visit was to eliminate the danger from the generating of chlorine gas by salt water. When the Erie special train furnished by Mr. Edison arrived at the station the party was greeted by Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, a member of the navy advisory board and chief engineer to Mr. Edison.

Each man was furnished with a cross-section of the new storage battery as a souvenir and for study. The afternoon was devoted to entertaining features.

WEEKS DENOUNCES SEAMEN'S LAW IN TRADE DISCUSSION

Views on American U. S. Marine Presented to Academy of Political Science.

THREE SESSIONS HELD

The many phases of the question of developing an American merchant marine and the extension of American foreign trade were discussed yesterday at three sessions of the Academy of Political Science by United States Senators, manufacturers, financiers and educators. This is the first time that the subject has been discussed in New York in regard to the proposed increase in the strength of the army and navy was publicly voiced for the first time last night by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts at the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor.

The subject was to be no partnership on the subject of preparedness," said Senator Weeks. "President Wilson is holding out the olive branch to us on that subject and we will find it ready to do everything necessary to put the nation in a state of preparedness."

The other speakers at the dinner were Senator Fletcher of Florida and Senator Owen of Oklahoma. All three of the legislators were agreed that the United States should have a large merchant marine.

Weeks' Shipping Views.

Senator Weeks, who is a graduate of Annapolis, has given the question of providing the United States with a merchant marine much thought. "I am strongly opposed to Government ownership and operation of a merchant marine," he said. "I think the Government should encourage private enterprise to do so."

"American money will go into this project of a merchant marine when it can make as big a profit as in other lines of commerce," he said. "It costs 50 per cent. more in this country to build ships and to operate them than it does in other nations. It costs \$50 a month to run a ship in this country or \$20 for a Japanese or Chinaman. No American company can make a profit in these days. I don't believe in a subsidy for a merchant marine."

"The provision in the seamen's law that three-quarters of the crew must understand orders of the commanding officer and that a large proportion of the crew be also seamen is impossible. They tried recently on the Pacific coast to secure able seamen and out of 2,000 applicants only forty-six qualified under the law. Another objection is that the Department of Commerce is constraining the law; in other words, abrogating the function of the court. The Department is doing what it cannot do. Every American ship will not be driven from the sea."

Abandonment of Seamen's Law.

"Another provision is that any reputable citizen may hold up a ship by complaint that the two last named provisions are not complied with, and the ship must wait until an investigation is made of the charges. An investigation should be made on condition that the ship should not be called into the service of the nation as auxiliaries, of which the United States now states in present need. Aid should be given, he said, only until the ships began to pay profits."

Senator Fletcher attacked the action of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in withdrawing its ships from Pacific service. He also emphasized the need of three or four hundred auxiliaries for the navy and said that Government owned merchant vessels would fill the gap.

"These auxiliaries can be so constructed as to serve as commercial vessels and be ready to serve in the navy in time of threatened or actual war," he said.

A telegram from Secretary McAdoo, who was unable to be present at the dinner, was read by Irving T. Bush, who presided.

"If we are to have adequate naval preparedness, we must have an adequate navy auxiliary in the form of a merchant marine, as that is equally imperative," the telegram read in part.

The Morning Session.

At the morning session in Earl Hall, Columbia University, the seamen's act was both condemned and upheld. William D. Stewart, chairman of the committee on foreign commerce of the Chamber of Commerce, was strong in his disapproval of the La Follette measure. He declared that the law was unjustly suspended or repealed and asserted that the agitation for Government ownership of merchant vessels was injurious to the country and that mercantile marine and should be ended.

Gerard Henderson, editor of the *Harvard Law Review*, upheld the measure as sustaining the principle of national laws in advance of those of European countries. He sharply criticized propaganda demanding its recall.

William D. Stewart, former United States Consul-General at Mukden and until his retirement to study international law a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., spoke on "Our Foreign Policy and Trade Relations with the Far East."

Eugene P. Thomas, president of the United States Steel Products Company, said one result of the war will be the discontinuation of a policy of harassing business men in the United States with trivial trials and inquisition into big business.

Other speakers were Guy Emerson and Prof. William R. Shepherd. The closing session of the annual convention will be held today at 10 o'clock in Earl Hall, Columbia.

SAYS SEAMAN BILL RUINED HIM

American Buyer Found Japanese Acquiring All-Orlent Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—How the La Follette seamen's bill has affected trade with the Orient and the uncertainty of future business relations there were described in an interview today by Sydney K. Cohen of New York, a buyer for American mercantile houses. He says that Japan had benefited more largely by the bill than she had ever hoped for, and that the accounts had been made independent upon Japanese vessels in shipping goods for America, the United States buyer does not know which way to turn.

Mr. Cohen added that the Japanese have more than doubled freight rates on such Chinese goods, in consequence of which his business in China has been ruined.

CHARGES DEMANDING REMOVAL OF McCALL ARE SENT TO THE GOVERNOR

Continued from First Page.

the 30th day of July, in the year 1914, and a meeting of the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, First District, held at the office of the commission, and participated in the determination of an application for the removal of such determination. His power of removal is summary within the restriction that the accused may answer the charges.

On the other hand, the Governor, if not convinced that the charges are substantiated by the testimony that has been taken, may refer the whole matter to a Justice of the Supreme Court or to a Supreme Court commission, with orders to take testimony. This might mean either that testimony would be taken on specific points concerning which doubt existed, or that the entire field covered by the Thompson legislative committee might be gone over again.

Just what form the presentation of the Thompson committee's case against Judge McCall would take, Senator Thompson was not sure. The Governor may require that not only the record of the committee be placed before him, but also that a brief be prepared and that the committee appear before him and argue in support of the charges.

The present situation in which Judge McCall is placed is quite different from that which he faced last March. On that occasion Gov. Whitman himself preferred charges against him. The Thompson committee, after several weeks of investigation, was on the point of presenting a report that by no method could have been warped into an indictment. After a stormy session with the Governor in which he denounced the committee for its weakness as a much stronger report was made. Out of this the Governor made his own case and demanded that Judge McCall and other Commissioners appear before him to answer his charges. They did appear and as a result of it all the Governor made up his mind not to remove anybody.

When the Thompson committee came back to New York last summer Chairman Thompson asserted again and again that the committee was not here to "get" any one, but simply to acquire information concerning the workings of the Public Service Commission act on which amendments to the law could be based. As it was by accident the committee came upon the information that Judge McCall had owned stock in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company. That apparently changed the whole face of the investigation. Judge McCall was called as a witness several times and upon his own admissions and his failure to produce documentary evidence of a transfer of

the stock to his wife the present charges against him were mainly built up. Judge McCall was appointed chairman of the Public Service Commission by Gov. Sulzer as of February 1, 1913. His term would have expired on February 1, 1914. His salary, like that of the other Commissioners, is \$15,000 a year.

It was evident as soon as the committee met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning that the investigation with respect to Judge McCall had reached a crisis. Although members of the committee maintained an air of silence, feeling of the afternoon before that Senator Thompson had indicated to Judge McCall the advisability of resigning gained in strength. One was waiting for some word from the office of the Public Service Commission that would make further action unnecessary.

At noon Senator Thompson called the committee into executive session and the question of preferring charges to Gov. Whitman against Judge McCall was discussed. The session was brief and on motion of Senator Lawson of Brooklyn that charges be made a vote was taken. The vote was 10 to 2, with Senator Burr of Brooklyn, a Democrat, voted with the majority members of the committee. Then the doors of the committee room were thrown open and, rapping for order, Senator Thompson said:

"The committee in executive session have agreed in relation to a motion made that upon the evidence before this committee the committee deem it their duty to present the record to the Governor of the State and do so today, so far as it relates to the misconduct in office or neglect of duty of Commissioner McCall. This action was taken upon a motion by Senator Lawson, the vote being as follows. The chairman, Senators Lawson and Tower, and Assemblymen Kincaid, Baxter, Feinberg and Burr voting in the affirmative. Senator Foley and Assemblyman Donohue present but not voting. And Senator Mills having resigned from the committee last week, and Assemblyman McQuinn not being present, the committee being out of the State and we being unable to get into communication with him."

In relation to these matters charges will be prepared this afternoon, and the chairman and counsel of the committee have been authorized to make and sign a petition and forward them to the Governor and prosecute the charges."

"As chairman of the committee I have not any particular further statement to give, except that I feel that perhaps

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It is my duty to explain a matter of yesterday to some extent. This committee has not any authority to demand anybody's resignation, and that course has not been followed. I do not know, from what I knew of the case, that the action which this committee has just now taken would be taken to-day, and I felt that in justice to Judge McCall he should be informed of that fact, so yesterday afternoon I asked for a confidential interview with him, and while the duty was unpleasant to perform, I did so inform him. In relation to the rest of the interview it was personal, and I regard it as confidential. If Judge McCall desires to give out any part of it he has my consent, but I shall regard the rest of it as entirely confidential.

NO WHITMAN COMMENT.
Governor Says He Has Made No Decision in McCall Case.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Gov. Whitman, who was the guest of the Dunkirk Board of Trade at a banquet this evening, when asked about his position in the McCall matter said that he would entertain the charges and act upon the evidence submitted.

Asked if he had reached any conclusion in his own mind in reference to the justice of the Thompson legislative committee's recommendation that Judge McCall be removed as chairman of the Public Service Commission, he replied that his mind was open on the matter until he had thoroughly gone into the merits of the case as embodied in the evidence.

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